

2018 Utilization Decision

Review of 106% Placements July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

Introduction

On December 20, 2019, the BC Egg Hatchery Association (EHA) requested the BC Broiler Hatching Egg Commission provide an assessment of the “2019 egg flow based on a 58-week flock life for each hatchery based on 100% allocation being placed as we would like to measure the effect of the additional 6% being placed.” The Commission agreed to do a comprehensive, contextual assessment of placements from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 for the benefit of all stakeholders.

National and Provincial Allocation Processes

Canadian Hatching Egg Producers

The Canadian allocation, and British Columbia’s share, is set by Canadian Hatching Egg Producers (CHEP). This process begins at the March CHEP meetings in the year preceding the allocation year in question; it is subsequently revised at CHEP meetings until its final revision in July of the actual allocation year. By way of example:

<i>CHEP Meetings</i>		
	⋮	
<i>March 2018</i>	Third revision for 2018	First allocation for 2019
<i>July 2018</i>	Final allocation for 2018	First revision for 2019
<i>November 2018</i>		Second revision for 2019
<i>March 2019</i>		Third revision for 2019 First allocation for 2020
<i>July 2019</i>		Final allocation for 2019 First revision for 2020
		⋮

The allocation process is supported throughout by recommendations to the CHEP Advisory Committee. This committee is comprised of six voting and one non-voting members:

- Canadian Broiler Hatching Egg Producers’ Association (BCHEPA)
- Canadian Hatchery Federation (CHF)
- Chicken Farmers of Canada (CFC)
- Canadian Poultry & Egg Processors Council (CPEPC)
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)
- Further Poultry Processors Council of Canada (FPPAC)
- Global Affairs Canada (GAC) – non-voting

Each voting member presents a report on market conditions relevant to their sector, including a chicken production target for the year(s) in question. This chicken production is expressed in millions of kilograms, eviscerated. GAC provides a Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) utilization report for information

purposes. Once all recommendations are tabled, a vote is taken to recommend a specific chicken production volume to the CHEP Board of Directors.

Following this, at the Open Board Meeting, the Advisory Committee's recommendation on chicken production volume is presented to CHEP's Board of Directors for discussion, and vote. This volume forms the basis of CHEP's provincial hatching egg allocations by which their economics staff will apply specific calculations based on provincial market shares, chicken production and eggs set for 52 weeks.

These 52 weeks include two cycles of 16 weeks (CFC's recent A-period quota allocations) and 36 weeks of actual production (if only one A-period quota allocation has been set by CFC, it is 8 weeks and 44 weeks, respectively).

A ratio of chicken production (kgs) to net eggs set (eggs) is called the meat-to-egg ratio and varies with each calculation of the allocation. Total kilograms of chicken production and eggs set each have multiple variables which are not controllable by the Commission (e.g. market demand on size of chicken, genetic variability, producer and grower variability, etc.). This meat-to-egg ratio is applied to the estimated chicken production allocated to the province, based on market share, and yields the total egg requirements per province, with New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador grouped together (non-members).

Imports are then calculated based on NAFTA/CUSMA and CPTPP agreements. For NAFTA, 21.1% of the domestic production (split between 17.4% hatching eggs, 3.7% broiler chicks) is deducted. The net effect is 17.43% of total eggs required. As of March 2019, CHEP also calculates the required import levels for CPTPP and also deducts this off the total eggs required.

It is important to note that TRQ is a federal agreement and the 21.1% of imports is informally referred to as 80/20 (80% domestic, 20% imports). Canada is to be 80/20, not any one province. Difficulties in production planning ensue when TRQ is not used on an 80/20 basis in British Columbia.

The resulting balance is the provincial allocation for the entire year. This is the only number the Commission has to plan an entire year around. The mechanics and document produced by this process is referred to as Schedule B.

The first allocation for 2019 was set by CHEP on March 26, 2018.

Chicken Farmers of Canada

In the meat-to-egg ratio, up to two cycles of set allocation are used in the calculation of chicken production. CFC quota allocations are set in 8-week cycles (A-periods) with one to two allocation periods set at a time. Thus, there are 6.5 allocations in a year permitting CFC to adapt more rapidly to changing market conditions, whereas CHEP has one allocation for the year. If CFC has an A-period of excess production and growth in frozen chicken stocks, a reduction can be made to the following A-period allocation.

British Columbia Broiler Hatching Egg Commission

Once the Commission is in receipt of its initial annual provincial allocation from CHEP, staff can start working on a utilization analysis.

It is important to note that while the national allocation is in hatching eggs, the Commission allocates provincial quota in hens (2-year cycle). Utilization is the term used to describe the percentage of quota hens needed to be placed to achieve the egg allocation. For example, if 140,000 eggs were required, and each hen produced 140 eggs, you would need 1,000 hens [140,000 eggs / 140 eggs/hen]. If there were 1,000 quota hens (per year), utilization would be 100% [1,000 hens needed / 1,000 quota hens/yr]. Therefore, the performance of the average hen is paramount to its calculations for determining how many hens are needed to meet the egg requirement. Utilization can be generally expressed as:

$$Utilization = \frac{\frac{Avg\ Eggs}{Hen} * \left(\frac{2\ yr\ quota}{2}\right)}{Provincial\ Allocation\ in\ eggs}$$

This utilization decision can only be made once, as utilization is for placements from July 1, 20xx to June 30, 20xx – see further discussion under Revisions to CHEP’s National Allocation.

Key components of the analysis include:

- Review of hatching egg pickups per producer/per flock for previous year and calculate industry-averages, such as eggs per hen.
- Review of the Official Flock Schedule and hatchery pickups vs. actual pickups, adjusting scenarios applied to each hatchery based on actual performance.
- Cross-reference industry averages against the Official Flock Schedule.
- Review each hatchery’s assigned producers’ quota holdings and hen placements, determine the hatchery’s percentage share and compare against day-old broiler placements (market share).
- Incorporate other pertinent information such as: hatchery’s breed of choice (mix percentage); broiler grower movement; Hatchery Managers’ meeting discussions of current, experienced production; etc.
- Calculating a utilization estimate, based on the first allocation, of annual planned eggs vs. required.
- Updating each registered producer’s Quota & Placement Sheet to determine number of placeable hens; updating placements (amounts and dates); comparing against constraints such as barn capacity, and Animal Care Program limiting factors.
- Identifying unplaceable quota due to said constraints; may result in lease or quota transactions.
- Re-running the Official Flock Schedule with the new placement information, and adjusting the utilization estimate as necessary.
 - The estimate, as run through the Official Flock Schedule, takes into account that placements at this percentage (July 1 through June 30) come into lay over the course of one year. For example, in January 2019, eggs start to be produced by hens placed at the utilization percentage on July 2018 onwards, and all flocks are not fully producing at this percentage until August 2019.
- Multiple options are prepared with varying utilization and lay cycle lengths.
- A report on these options and a recommendation is provided.

Following the preparation of the report, the Commission’s Pricing and Production Advisory Committee is informed of the staff recommendation and comments are solicited.

The Board will review the recommendation as well as stakeholder feedback and set the utilization for placements beginning on or after July 1 of that year. Commission staff will then work to finalize placement order sheets that are distributed to hatcheries, Quota & Placement Sheets that are distributed to producers, and update other internal documents and software.

British Columbia Chicken Marketing Board

The BCCMB oversees 6.5 allocation periods on average in a year. Internal processes are run to permit the Board to give its growers a target weight for that period, in eviscerated kilograms. Growers work with their processors to determine an appropriate length of grow and sign contracts.

The number of chicks necessary to achieve that target weight can vary due to a number of factors, such as: breed performance; grower management; feed; production challenges; environment; etc. These all factor into the number of chicks required and consequently the number of hatching eggs needed to get to those chicks.

Although CHEP's allocation only calculates a meat-to-egg ratio, it encompasses an egg-to-chick ratio and chick-to-meat ratio which, importantly, contain variables not controllable by the Commission.

Revisions to CHEP's National Allocation

As mentioned, utilization can only be set once by the Commission. This is due to breeder company lead times (minimum of 6 months and up to 12 months), as well as an inability to adjust a previously placed flock amount. There is currently no mechanism to adjust a producers' already-placed hens if overall utilization were to change, up or down, unlike an egg-based system where future eggs would be adjusted – a subject which is beyond the scope of this document and forms part of the Commission's strategic plan (quota system review).

With each subsequent revision to CHEP's national allocation, and thus BC's provincial allocation, the Commission can only then adjust the length of the lay cycle, removing eggs from the system by removing flocks sooner, or leaving flocks out for longer to meet higher demand.

The Commission has historically aimed for an industry-average 58-week lay cycle. Adjustments to lay cycle length may result due to:

- Demand fluctuations in any single A-period, through CFC/BCCMB allocation shifts.
- Seasonality fluctuations, that are not reflected in the static, annual allocation number.

In both, the annual allocation system can neither accurately predict nor react to such changing demand; allocation as received today is not nuanced. This creates difficulties in matching supply of hatching eggs and the 80/20 import requirements to the demand for chicks by growers and those further in the supply chain. Hatching Egg Producers fundamentally provide a hatching egg whereas the rest of the supply chain want a broiler chick.

Production factors also play a role, such as increasing breed performance resulting in unanticipated eggs entering the system. This is not a direct fault of any party, but an issue under the hen-based quota system.

There may be impacts upon pricing through the HEP Cost of Production if a lay cycle other than 58 weeks becomes a consistent, new 'normal', and is so for the foreseeable future. As such, the Commission plans for a consistent, equal experience for its producers and minimal impacts to pricing.

Previous Allocations vs. Actual Production

The chicken sector experienced a significant increase in demand beginning around 2015. However, production lagged allocation¹ and BC was under-produced in the years preceding the allocation decision:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Eggs</i>	<i>Final Allocation</i>	<i>Utilization %</i>
2015	99,033,307	108,255,014	91.5%
2016	105,379,764	112,647,036	93.5%
2017	111,326,290	115,701,275	96.2%

It is acknowledged that approximately 3% of the chicks placed in BC were specialty for which specialty eggs produced and set were unknown. Therefore, the meat-to-egg ratio was predominately that of mainstream and could not be applied to the specialty chicks placed to determine the eggs necessary. The Commission now tracks specialty production but there is no recognition of the very different meat-to-egg ratio, and thus allocation, yet given by CHEP. If 3% were to hold true on the specialty eggs side, it would still result in BC being underproduced in each of those years.

The movement of the most recent annual allocation available to the Commission, was for 2018, and was as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total Eggs for 2018</i>	<i>Change</i>
<i>March 2017 – initial</i>	119,310,284	-
<i>July 2017 – revision</i>	120,877,637	1,567,353
<i>November 2017 – revision</i>	122,542,945	1,665,308
<i>March 2018 – revision</i>	123,644,468	1,101,523
<i>Cumulative-to-date</i>		4,334,184 (3.6%)

The initial allocation for 2018 at 119.3 million eggs was already 3.6 million eggs (3.1%) higher than the final allocation for 2017. As of March 26, 2018, the 2018 allocation had risen a further 4.3 million eggs for a cumulative increase of 7.9 million eggs (6.9%).

Therefore, when the initial allocation for 2019 came out at 126.8 million eggs, it was again another dramatic increase and production would be well behind at current levels.

¹ Utilization of allocation: 2018 – 96.2%; 2019 – 98.3% (preliminary); 2020 – 94.0% (to 3/28/2020, pre-COVID-19)

Context

In February 2, 2018 the British Columbia Farm Industry Review Board (BCFIRB) issued its *Quota Assessment Tools Supervisory Review*. This review consisted of the five supply managed commodity boards in British Columbia on all matters of quota: issuance, retraction, transactions, assessments, leases, intergenerational concerns, external reporting, etc.

Given the unprecedented increase in chicken demand, and thus hatching eggs, the Commission had also produced its *Managing Growth Recommendation*, which acknowledged BCFIRB's supervisory review, and charted a way forward for the hatching egg industry should growth, albeit moderated, be sustained. This looked forward to when potential crystallization of sustained utilization of approximately 115% - the timing and value at which to be decided by the Board in future. The new Animal Care Program was also discussed.

At a national level, CFC, as a member of the CHEP Advisory Committee, continued to see strong growth as reflected in its Market Watch statement in its 2017 annual report. Chicken allocation growth over base was 4.4%. In 2018, the year in which this utilization was set, there was an increase of 5.1% in chicken production – the ninth consecutive year of Canadian chicken production growth, year-over-year.

It was within this context that staff began its work on the utilization percentage that would be set for placements July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 to achieve its 2019 allocation.

Commission Timeline

Setting Utilization

Following the receipt of its allocation, the Commission began preparing the analysis and underlying documentation over the month of April 2018.

At the April 4, 2018 Hatchery Manager's meeting, the current egg flow was discussed as being short. Comments on producers having flocks out beyond 58 weeks and learning to better spike made. Lay cycle was confirmed as being 58 weeks with higher-hatching flocks receiving extensions upon hatchery manager recommendations.

Staff followed the aforementioned allocation process, and identified the following scenarios:

- 100% at 58 weeks for 2019 (baseline – no changes to 2018 plan)²
- 106% at 58 weeks for 2019
- 106% at 59 weeks for 2019
- 106% at 58 weeks for 2020 (2.0% growth assumed)
- 106% at 59 weeks for 2020 (2.0% growth assumed)

The first analysis was permitted staff to see if the current utilization rate of 100%, all else constant, would achieve the domestic production requirement. It did not. After subtracting the current rate of specialty placements (2.85%), the estimated mainstream eggs were 123,168,864. Under the 100% at 58 weeks plan, there would be domestic production of 117,474,335 eggs, a shortfall of 5,694,529 eggs.

² 2017-2020 100% BCBHEC Egg Production (2019 allocation shortage at 100% utilization).pdf

Note: CHEP considers placement of 'offlines' that are placed by hatcheries (broiler chicks, by way of hatcheries hatching breeder parent stock) as use of domestic eggs on a 1:1 ratio but are not subject to Liquidated Damages Assessment.

Acknowledgement of variables beyond the Commission's control and quantified if possible, where not previously listed in the process:

- Breeder companies' abilities to supply a 6% increase
- Current production challenges, or lack thereof (e.g. flock disease; barn collapse)

Variables within the Commission's control and quantifiable, where not previously listed in the process:

- Effect of three proposed quota sales

On April 26, 2018 staff presented three quota sales for Board approval at the Board meeting. Staff also gave a production update that the industry was currently short eggs; the plan vs. actual for 2018 was reviewed. Staff also presented the graph for 2019 which showed utilization at 100% not meeting the target allocation. The Commission is required to meet its allocation.

At the next Hatchery Managers' meeting on May 2, 2018, it was discussed that there were a few sales approved at the last Board meeting and a plan for a higher utilization number as the Commission had been behind for a number of years. Consideration of shared risk on extensions beyond 58 weeks was also discussed.

Staff finished their analyses in early May which included the three quota sales that were approved on April 26, 2018³. This report contained the significant quantitative and qualitative analyses and graphs.

Staff presented the report to the Board at its next meeting on May 23, 2018. The Board approved a motion to set utilization at 106% for placements beginning on or after July 1, 2018.

Subsequently, staff finalized producers' quota and placement sheets and hatcheries' placement orders at 106% - time was of the essence to ensure breeder companies, through the hatchery placement orders, could supply the necessary breeders for the 2019 allocation.

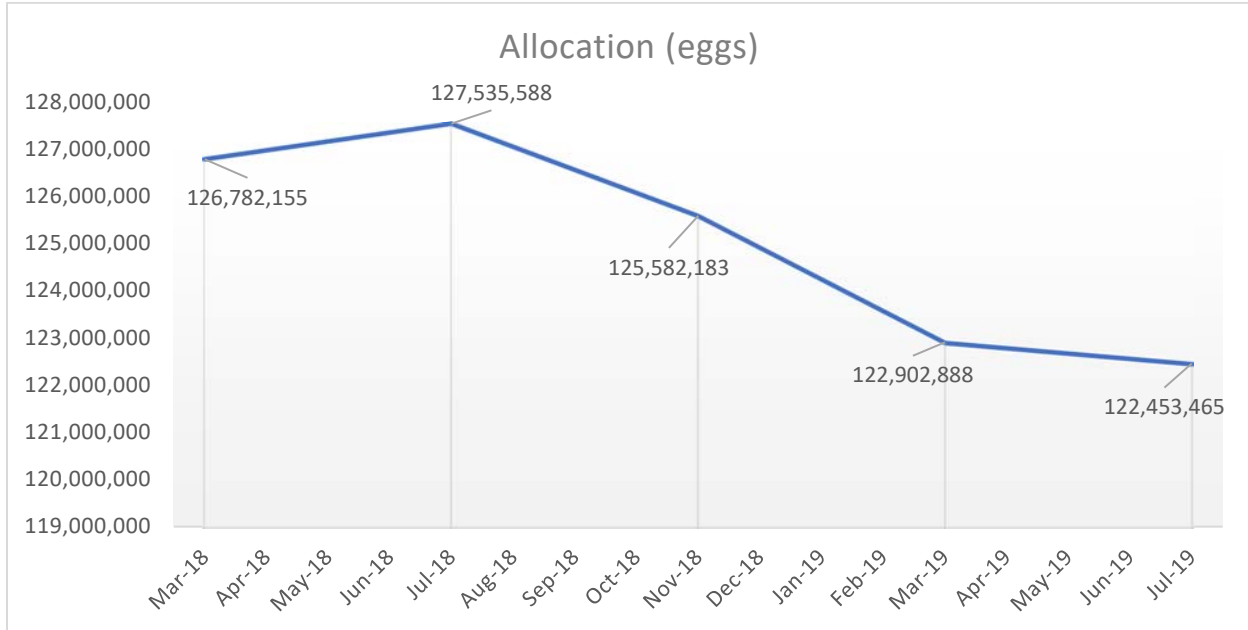
The Commission's decision was reviewed at the June 13, 2018 PPAC meeting. CFC's predicted continued growth with no indications of going backward was in the hatcheries' interest but questions arose about what would happen if there was a perfect storm (e.g., breed changes, hatchability changes); if importers were less flexible; unpredictable results from dealing with a live product; a deterioration in increasingly important communication between hatcheries and Commission staff; action on the BCCMB's concerns about the number of growers over-placing to meet their allocation; and, an impact from CFC's AMU strategy. A hatchery manager suggested the 106% utilization should be accompanied by a surplus removal program. No motion was made by the hatchery or producer members to have PPAC take a formal position on the 106% utilization.

The PPAC meeting was reviewed at the June 14, 2018 meeting of the Commission. Staff would also facilitate quota and lease transactions as they arose where the flow of eggs could be improved.

³ 2018-05-11 Utilization Analysis for July 1, 2018

Subsequent Allocation Adjustments

Revised allocations provided to BC for its 2019 production were received in July 2018, November 2018, March 2019 and finalized July 2019⁴ with an overall significant drop.



Month	Allocation	Change	M2E	KG Market Share
March 2018	126,782,155	-	1.2182	14.47%
July 2018	127,535,588	753,433	1.2284	14.56%
November 2018	125,582,183	(1,953,405)	1.2490	14.67%
March 2019	122,902,888	(2,679,295)	1.2514	14.44%
July 2019	122,453,465	(449,423)	1.2490	14.29%
NET CHANGE		(4,328,960)	0.0308	(0.18%)
NET CHANGE (%)		(3.41%)	2.53%	(1.24%)

The net decrease in allocation was 3.41%. These decreases were significant, and the first experienced in a number of years.

⁴ 2019 Final Allocations (July 2019).pdf

Several factors were found to add to the drop in demand (by way of changing meat-to-egg ratio):

- Breed performance – eggs per hen rate has been preliminarily calculated to have increased 4.0% since 2017. This rate of lay may have changed due to the following:
 - Genetics of the breed
 - Flock management practices by producers, including spiking for fertility
 - Fertility, affecting eggs needed
 - Feed and its management
 - Flock challenges not present (e.g. no barn collapses; fires; no disease challenges)
 - Mortality rates
 - AMU reduction strategies on broiler side, requiring less chicks and less eggs
 - Feather-sexing vs. vent-sexing; less strain on bird
 - Sexing errors; feather-sexing generally reduces brothers placed, thus more hens producing eggs
 - Equipment or capital upgrades by producers (e.g. new belt lines)

Compounding the issue an unanticipated increase in eggs produced per hen and decrease in eggs required, particularly at the end of 2019 were:

- Hatchery performance – annual hatch rates increased from 82.0% in 2018 to 83.3% in 2019, a 1.6% increase
 - Cannot ascertain split between domestic and import at this time, but overall less eggs were required to get to the required chicks
- Imported fowl – Broiler meat mislabeled as fowl was being imported for several years fueled part of the growth in demand
 - Stopping these imports fueled several years of demand for chicken.
- BCCMB overmarketing levy allowance – change made to sleeve of overproduction permitted from 110% to 106%, and subsequently 100% which required less chicks and thus less eggs set
 - Changes occurred at end of 2019 without PPAC consultation
- Allocation finalization occurred in July 2019 – full extent of changes and circumstances, above, were not fully known at that time.

Overall Effect

The eggs per bird have been calculated to have increased 4.0% since 2017. Hatch rate from for 2019 also showed a 1.6% increase in hatch rates, which requires less eggs, all else equal. These unforeseeable factors and the 3.4% decrease in allocation account for an approximate 9% cumulative effect.

These factors were not and could not have been known at the time of the utilization decision made in May 2018. It should be noted that as production changes were experienced, the Commission took into this into account and set the following year's utilization at 100% based on the same allocation process as described. The Commission will again follow this process as it looks to setting utilization for placements beginning on or after July 1, 2020.

Lay Cycle Adjustment

Once allocation is set, the only lever the Commission has is to reduce the length of the lay cycle. In response to egg flow due to the aforementioned factors, and in consultation with hatcheries, the Commission adjusted its lay cycle down to 56 weeks in length by the end of 2019.

A reduction of two weeks of production from the plan of 58 weeks is a 6.3% decrease in production (2 of 32 weeks).

Prior to adjusting the kill age downward, the Commission moved to mitigate the egg surplus, at a cost to producers, by transferring eggs to other hatcheries (facilitated in part by hatcheries reducing imports) and sending eggs to the breakers. Hatcheries without standard, assigned producers received product through 2019 and into 2020 to facilitate these surplus eggs.

With this reduced lay cycle continuing for the foreseeable future, the Commission adjusted its Cost-of-Production to reflect this reduced lay cycle beginning period A-160. The last placements at 106% were in June 2019 with lay cycles projected to end in August 2020.

Although pertaining to the following year, planned production for 2020 was set at a lay cycle of 59 weeks for placements that began July 1, 2019 onwards subject to revisions by CHEP.

Conclusion

The Commission has a duty to ensure it meets its allocation as given by its national agency, Canadian Hatching Egg Producers. Not achieving the allocation may result in chicken production from other provinces being shipped into BC and a decrease to our market share over time. A decision to set utilization at 106%, through analyses of all the then available data, was reasonable. Based on the current quota model, lay cycle adjustments, in consultation with hatcheries, remain the only lever available to the Commission once a utilization decision has been made.

It is not lost on the Commission the challenges and efforts producers and hatcheries experience when utilization does not match CHEP's revisions to its allocation.

2019
Grand Total

Egg Production

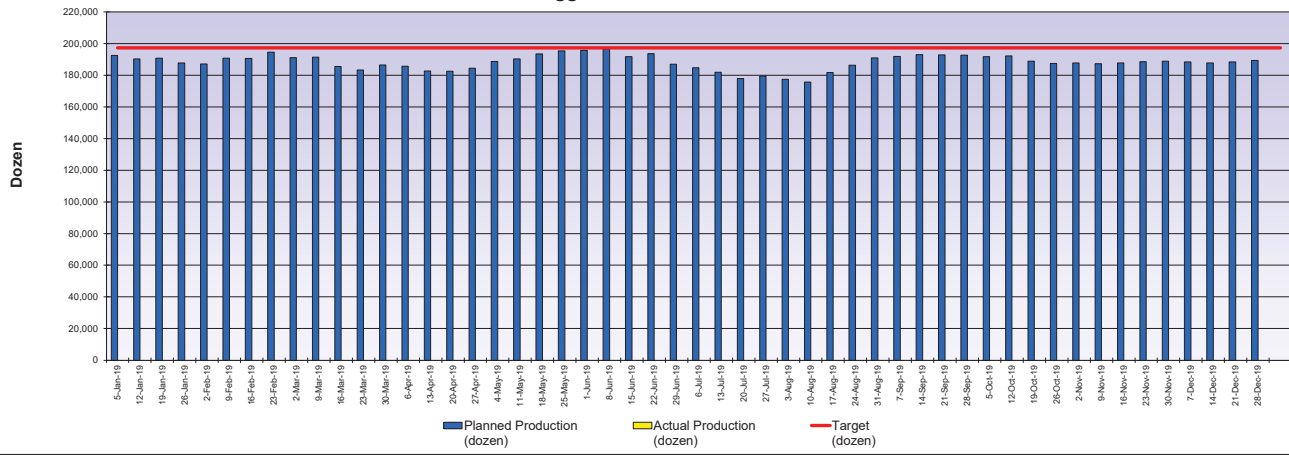


Chart Data Table:

Year: 2019
Hatchery: Grand Total

Week	Planned Production (dozen)	Actual Production (dozen)	Target (dozen)	Planned Production (eggs)	Actual Production (eggs)
Week 1	192,446	NA	197,386	2,309,355	
Week 2	190,325	NA	197,386	2,283,896	
Week 3	190,751	NA	197,386	2,289,010	
Week 4	187,698	NA	197,386	2,252,375	
Week 5	187,057	NA	197,386	2,244,679	
Week 6	190,731	NA	197,386	2,288,777	
Week 7	190,581	NA	197,386	2,286,975	
Week 8	194,606	NA	197,386	2,335,277	
Week 9	191,141	NA	197,386	2,293,689	
Week 10	191,340	NA	197,386	2,296,079	
Week 11	185,553	NA	197,386	2,226,632	
Week 12	183,362	NA	197,386	2,200,343	
Week 13	186,410	NA	197,386	2,236,920	
Week 14	185,605	NA	197,386	2,227,265	
Week 15	182,720	NA	197,386	2,192,640	
Week 16	182,458	NA	197,386	2,189,497	
Week 17	184,409	NA	197,386	2,212,913	
Week 18	188,700	NA	197,386	2,264,406	
Week 19	190,250	NA	197,386	2,283,005	
Week 20	193,446	NA	197,386	2,321,349	
Week 21	195,315	NA	197,386	2,343,775	
Week 22	195,689	NA	197,386	2,348,267	
Week 23	196,461	NA	197,386	2,357,530	
Week 24	191,640	NA	197,386	2,299,674	
Week 25	193,532	NA	197,386	2,322,386	
Week 26	186,934	NA	197,386	2,243,213	
Week 27	184,638	NA	197,386	2,215,655	
Week 28	181,823	NA	197,386	2,181,878	
Week 29	177,935	NA	197,386	2,135,284	
Week 30	179,441	NA	197,386	2,153,287	
Week 31	177,413	NA	197,386	2,128,951	
Week 32	175,739	NA	197,386	2,108,868	
Week 33	181,627	NA	197,386	2,179,525	
Week 34	186,349	NA	197,386	2,236,183	
Week 35	190,905	NA	197,386	2,290,861	
Week 36	191,792	NA	197,386	2,301,507	
Week 37	192,967	NA	197,386	2,315,605	
Week 38	192,758	NA	197,386	2,313,099	
Week 39	192,691	NA	197,386	2,312,292	
Week 40	191,768	NA	197,386	2,301,216	
Week 41	192,238	NA	197,386	2,306,854	
Week 42	188,768	NA	197,386	2,265,218	
Week 43	187,404	NA	197,386	2,248,843	
Week 44	187,706	NA	197,386	2,252,470	
Week 45	187,257	NA	197,386	2,247,083	
Week 46	187,803	NA	197,386	2,253,642	
Week 47	188,596	NA	197,386	2,263,153	
Week 48	188,887	NA	197,386	2,266,648	
Week 49	188,364	NA	197,386	2,260,363	
Week 50	187,743	NA	197,386	2,252,921	
Week 51	188,425	NA	197,386	2,261,099	
Week 52	189,330	NA	197,386	2,271,964	
Total	9,789,528	0	10,264,072	117,474,335	0

Week 0	2019 Allocation	123,168,864	(Specialty subtracted - 2.85%)
	Target YTD	0	
	Planned YTD	117,474,335	
	Actual YTD	0	-100.000% actual to planned
	Planned Remaining	117,474,335	95.38%
	Offlines YTD	0	(1 chick : 1 egg ratio)
	Offlines Projected	1,000,000	(balance of year - 1M projected total)
	Over/(under)produced	(4,694,529)	
	2019 CHEP Allocation	126,782,155	93.45%
	First allocation (March 2018)		

Utilization Analysis

July 1, 2018 – Above 100%

Summary

Commission staff have prepared scenarios to enable the Board to enable it to set utilization for placements beginning July 1, 2018 onwards (second half of the 2017-2018 quota cycle).

These scenarios were prepared with reference to the Managing Growth Recommendation and within the context of the *BCFIRB Quota Assessment Tools Supervisory Review* of February 2, 2018 and other laws and regulations mentioned therein.

The scenarios use a utilization of 106%. Production planning tables and graphs are attached.

Utilization Planning Sheet

This sheet has been prepared to allow a thorough review of quota holdings, placements, unplaceable quota, and ability to handle growth above 100% and above 106%. To do this, individual registered producer's holdings are listed line-by-line except for instances where leases are made within a business unit; those producers are grouped. This sheet is confidential.

Definitions of the column headers, total and count:

- 2017-2018 Quota (for cycle) – total quota available at the beginning of the cycle.
 - Total = 1,762,055 (excludes New Entrant 'bank').
 - Count = 49 (3 registered producers lease within a business unit, totalling 52 producers)

At Current 100% Utilization

- 2017-2018 Placements – placements for the quota cycle July 1/17 to June 30/19 at 100%.
 - Total = 1,753,761
 - Count = 49
- Unplaceable 2017-2018 Quota Cycle – unplaceable quota that has yet to be resolved at 100% utilization.
 - Total = 8,416
 - Count = 2 (one producer has not resolved the issue; another is a tentative number as ACP transition has not afforded an increase in density as previously anticipated)
- 2019-2020 Placements – placements for the quota cycle July 1/19 to June 30/21 at 100%.
 - Total = 1,739,700
 - Count = 49
- Unplaceable 2019-2020 Quota Cycle – unplaceable quota that has yet to be resolved using a long-term method (e.g. sale or on-farm expansion), at 100%.

- Total = 23,096
- Count = 7
- Unplaceable at June 30, 2021 – total unplaceable for the second year of the current cycle (2018) plus the next cycle (2019-2020) at 106%.
 - Total = 31,512
 - Count = 7
- Space to accept > 100%? – is there sufficient capacity to be able to place hens if utilization is higher than 100%?
 - Count = 39 (of 49 have space for > 100% utilization). Two units may have difficulty as claim birds may fill this space already, but were included in the 39.
- Sale in previous 12 mos. (ineligible for growth?) – did the producer have a sale in the 12 months preceding July 1, 2018? A business unit reorganization was not considered a sale as total quota holdings remained the same. If these producers could handle a utilization > 100%, their placements were increased accordingly. The board may need to consider eligibility of such producers to partake in utilization > 100% (if it is considered growth).
 - Count = 8 (of which 7 were not business unit reorgs).
- Leases out in 2017-2018 cycle? – Did producers lease out in this current cycle. Count will indicate the need to consider transitional lease policies during the period between current quota management policies and implementing new ones.
 - Count = 7 (of these 7, many had more than 1 permissible lease).

At 106% Utilization

- 2017-2018 Placements – placements for the quota cycle July 1/17 to June 30/19 at 106%.
 - Total = 1,791,861
 - Count = 49
- Unplaceable 2017-2018 Quota Cycle – unplaceable quota that has yet to be resolved at 106% utilization.
 - Total = 23,402
 - Count = 19 (17 producers would now be on the list at 106% versus 100%; one producer has not resolved the issue at 100%; another is a tentative number as ACP transition has not afforded an increase in density as previously anticipated at 100%)
- 2019-2020 Placements – placements for the quota cycle July 1/19 to June 30/21 at 100%.
 - Total = 1,815,800
 - Count = 49
- Unplaceable 2019-2020 Quota Cycle – unplaceable quota that has yet to be resolved using a long-term method (e.g. sale or on-farm expansion), at 106%.
 - Total = 52,615

- Count = 18 (one lower than unplaceable for 2017-2018 cycle as a claim created extra hens in the second half of this cycle, and there is enough capacity in 2019-2020 to absorb placements at 106%).
- Unplaceable at June 30, 2021 – total unplaceable for the second year of the current cycle (2018) plus the next cycle (2019-2020) at 106%.
 - Total = 52,615
 - Count = 18
- Space to accept > 106%? – is there sufficient capacity to be able to place hens if utilization is higher than 106%? This is for reference for future increases in utilization or for leasing in/quota purchases.
 - Count = 29 (out of 49 units have space exceeding 106%).
- If < 106%, max % (at 1.75 ft²) – of those 20 producers (49 less 29) who cannot place all hens at 106%, what is the utilization percentage that would max out their capacity at the current 1.75 ft² per hen, not factoring in lease out or quota sales?
 - Count = 20 (49 less 29 who have space > 106%). Amounts range from 83% to 106%. 7 are below 100%, and 13 are at or above 100%.

Observations/Comments

In early May, increases to Cobb's order for 200 and 100 birds on two flocks, in September 2018 and January 2019, respectively, were not filled. Breeder companies' capability to fill all increases effective July 1, 2018 (as planned in the scenario) may not be there.

At 106%, there are 19 producers with unplaceable quota and only 29 producers who have an ability to absorb this through leasing in or purchasing quota.

It is unknown if unplaceable quota will be higher if/when producers right-size and report to the office that they will not go above a certain density (e.g. 2.0 ft² per hen is their preference).

It may be considered that there are 7 producers who have not employed a long-term solution to their unplaceable quota situation, as their max capacity at 1.75 ft² per hen is at a utilization below 100%.

If approximately half of the 23,402 unplaceable hens for the second year in the current cycle are placed, the resulting egg flow would be approximately 1.64 million eggs.

It will need to be decided if a sale in the 12 months preceding July 1, 2018, that are not business unit reorganizations, are eligible for utilization at higher than 100%.

It will need to be considered if transitional lease policies are required during the period between the current quota management policies and when implementing a new framework.

It will need to be considered if, when and to what degree these transitional policies and utilization decisions require consultation with BCFIRB.

Production Planning

Two graphs for 2019 and 2020 have been provided. The first is for a 58-week lay cycle and the second for a 59-week lay cycle.

Year	2019	2019
Utilization	106%	106%
Lay cycle	58 weeks	59 weeks [†]
Target allocation	123,168,864 eggs	123,168,864 eggs
Planned production	120,919,194 eggs	123,821,067 eggs
Offlines (projection)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total production	121,919,194 eggs	124,821,067 eggs
Over/(under)produced	(1,249,670) eggs	1,652,203 eggs
Produced allocation	99.0%	101.3%
Unplaceable quota	23,402 hens	23,402 hens
Unproduced eggs (1/2 of hens)	1,638,140 eggs	1,638,140 eggs

[†] The 2017 placements which effect egg flow through August 2019 were set at 59 weeks as well.

Although the allocation from CHEP for 2020 is not received until March 2019, it is beneficial to understand what a full year of egg production at 106% would be. The target allocation was increased by 2.0% as an estimate (2019's increase over 2018 was 2.5%). Meat-to-egg ratio was assumed static.

Year	2020	2020
Utilization	106%	106%
Lay cycle	58 weeks	59 weeks [‡]
Target allocation (2019 + 2%)	125,632,241 eggs	125,632,241 eggs
Planned production	122,768,495 eggs	125,744,725 eggs
Offlines (projection)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total production	123,768,495 eggs	126,744,725 eggs
Over/(under)produced	(1,863,746) eggs	1,112,484 eggs
Produced allocation	98.5%	100.9%
Unplaceable quota (1/2 cycle)	26,308 hens	26,308 hens
Unproduced eggs (1/2 of hens)	1,841,525 eggs	1,841,525 eggs

[‡] The 2018 placements which effect egg flow through August 2020 were set at 59 weeks as well.

The scenarios at 106% result in producing 99.0% of CHEP's allocation at 58 weeks and 101.3% at 59 weeks, all else equal. Similar results are expected if utilization remains at 106% and there is a modest 2.0% increase (estimate).

Note that whether the unplaceable quota, above or at 100% utilization, is shown on each producer's Quota & Placement sheet or not, it does not affect actual placed flocks in the production program. These are the same under both options. Consideration may need to be given on whether producers can lease out the unplaceable hens at > 100% which would affect only the Quota & Placement sheet at this time; it would affect a lessee's placed flocks when a potential lessor of unplaceable quota signs an agreement.

Utilization Planning - July 1, 2018 Onwards			At Current 100% Utilization					Sale in Previous 12 mos. (Ineligible for Growth?)		At 106% Utilization					Space to accept			
#	Name	2017-2018 Quota (for cycle)	2017-2018 Placements	Unplaceable 2017-2018 Quota Cycle	2019-2020 Placements	Unplaceable 2019-2020 Quota Cycle	Unplaceable at June 30, 2021	Space to accept >100%?	Leases OUT in 2017-2018 Cycle?	2017-2018 Placements	Unplaceable 2017-2018 Quota Cycle	2019-2020 Placements	Unplaceable 2019-2020 Quota Cycle	Unplaceable at June 30, 2021	Space to accept >106%?	If <= 106%, Max % (at 1.75 ft ²)		
[REDACTED]																		
Totals			1,762,055	1,753,761	8,416	1,739,700	23,096	31,512		1,791,861	23,402	1,815,800	52,615	75,897				
Count*			49	49	2	49	7	7	39	8	7	49	19	49	18	18	29	20

* Count of 49 registered producers, with 3 registered producers who lease within a business unit (total 52).

† Claims make accepting growth difficult

‡ Business unit reorg

23,402

x 50% = 11,701 Hens not in lay for 2019

x 140 = 1,638,140 Eggs not produced in 2019

2019
Grand Total

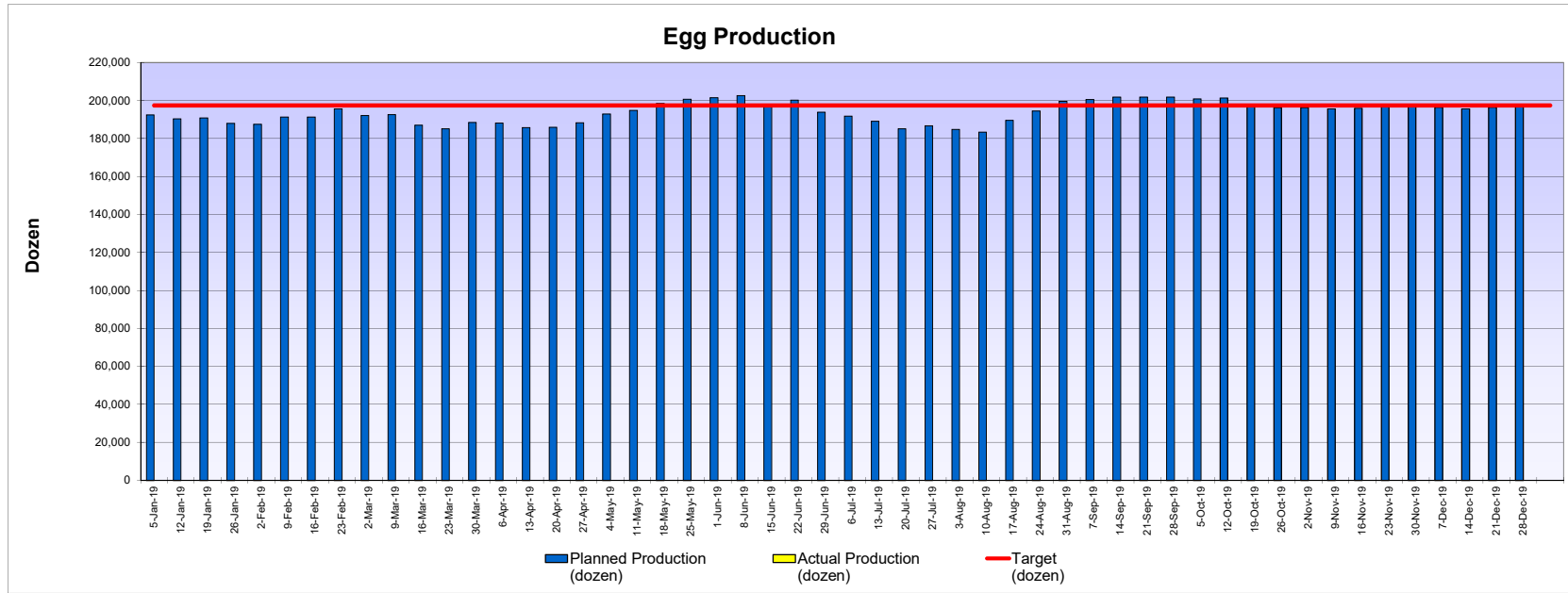


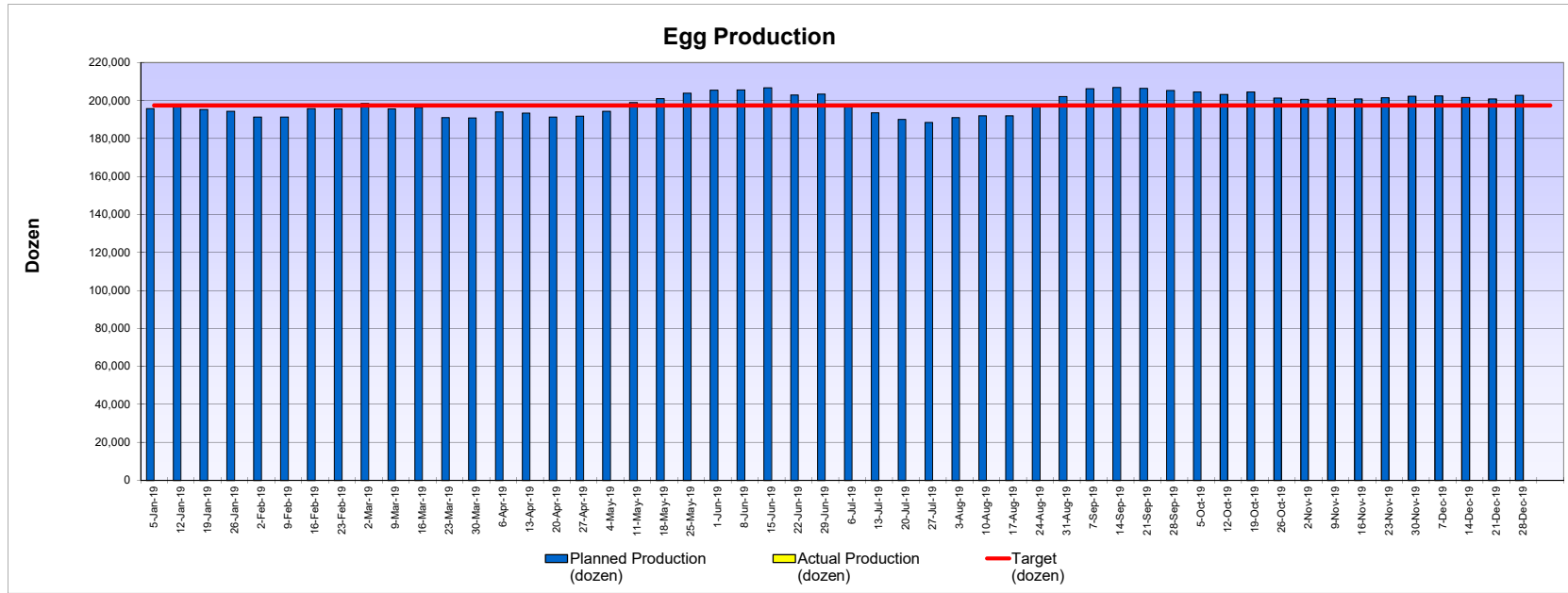
Chart Data Table:

Year	2019
Hatchery	Grand Total

Week Ending	Planned Production (dozen)	Actual Production (dozen)	Target (dozen)	Planned Production (eggs)	Actual Production (eggs)
Week 1	192,446	NA	197,386	2,309,355	
Week 2	190,367	NA	197,386	2,284,402	
Week 3	190,835	NA	197,386	2,290,023	
Week 4	187,906	NA	197,386	2,254,872	
Week 5	187,458	NA	197,386	2,249,499	
Week 6	191,292	NA	197,386	2,295,507	
Week 7	191,321	NA	197,386	2,295,849	
Week 8	195,517	NA	197,386	2,346,204	
Week 9	192,158	NA	197,386	2,305,900	
Week 10	192,507	NA	197,386	2,310,087	
Week 11	186,946	NA	197,386	2,243,351	
Week 12	185,048	NA	197,386	2,220,576	
Week 13	188,483	NA	197,386	2,261,792	
Week 14	188,110	NA	197,386	2,257,317	
Week 15	185,701	NA	197,386	2,228,416	
Week 16	185,905	NA	197,386	2,230,861	
Week 17	188,255	NA	197,386	2,259,057	
Week 18	192,941	NA	197,386	2,315,289	
Week 19	194,825	NA	197,386	2,337,903	
Week 20	198,430	NA	197,386	2,381,165	
Week 21	200,703	NA	197,386	2,408,437	
Week 22	201,441	NA	197,386	2,417,293	
Week 23	202,567	NA	197,386	2,430,805	
Week 24	198,031	NA	197,386	2,376,373	
Week 25	200,213	NA	197,386	2,402,554	
Week 26	193,824	NA	197,386	2,325,883	
Week 27	191,753	NA	197,386	2,301,040	
Week 28	189,071	NA	197,386	2,268,857	
Week 29	185,179	NA	197,386	2,222,150	
Week 30	186,714	NA	197,386	2,240,574	
Week 31	184,746	NA	197,386	2,216,947	
Week 32	183,310	NA	197,386	2,199,716	
Week 33	189,568	NA	197,386	2,274,813	
Week 34	194,552	NA	197,386	2,334,624	
Week 35	199,583	NA	197,386	2,394,991	
Week 36	200,565	NA	197,386	2,406,778	
Week 37	201,829	NA	197,386	2,421,949	
Week 38	201,799	NA	197,386	2,421,587	
Week 39	201,836	NA	197,386	2,422,027	
Week 40	200,857	NA	197,386	2,410,279	
Week 41	201,296	NA	197,386	2,415,552	
Week 42	197,678	NA	197,386	2,372,140	
Week 43	196,210	NA	197,386	2,354,514	
Week 44	196,263	NA	197,386	2,355,162	
Week 45	195,603	NA	197,386	2,347,231	
Week 46	195,954	NA	197,386	2,351,450	
Week 47	196,639	NA	197,386	2,359,666	
Week 48	196,895	NA	197,386	2,362,743	
Week 49	196,327	NA	197,386	2,355,919	
Week 50	195,604	NA	197,386	2,347,247	
Week 51	196,427	NA	197,386	2,357,121	
Week 52	197,112	NA	197,386	2,365,347	
Total	10,076,600	0	10,264,072	120,919,194	0

Week 0	2019 Allocation	123,168,864	(Specialty subtracted)
	Target YTD	0	
	Planned YTD	0	
	Actual YTD	0	#DIV/0! actual to planned
	Planned Remaining	120,919,194	
		120,919,194	98.17%
	Offlines YTD	0	(1 chick : 1 egg ratio)
	Offlines Projected	1,000,000	(balance of year - 1M projected total)
		121,919,194	98.99%
	Over/(under)produced	(1,249,669)	
	2018 CHEP Allocation	123,644,468	98.60%

2019
Grand Total



Year	2019
Hatchery	Grand Total

Week Ending	Planned Production (dozen)	Actual Production (dozen)	Target (dozen)	Planned Production (eggs)	Actual Production (eggs)
Week 1	195,789	NA	197,386	2,349,465	
Week 2	197,652	NA	197,386	2,371,827	
Week 3	195,242	NA	197,386	2,342,905	
Week 4	194,308	NA	197,386	2,331,693	
Week 5	191,282	NA	197,386	2,295,378	
Week 6	191,292	NA	197,386	2,295,507	
Week 7	195,680	NA	197,386	2,348,157	
Week 8	195,517	NA	197,386	2,346,204	
Week 9	198,485	NA	197,386	2,381,818	
Week 10	195,634	NA	197,386	2,347,603	
Week 11	196,314	NA	197,386	2,355,773	
Week 12	190,968	NA	197,386	2,291,616	
Week 13	190,772	NA	197,386	2,289,260	
Week 14	194,070	NA	197,386	2,328,841	
Week 15	193,312	NA	197,386	2,319,741	
Week 16	191,318	NA	197,386	2,295,817	
Week 17	191,758	NA	197,386	2,301,095	
Week 18	194,367	NA	197,386	2,332,402	
Week 19	198,968	NA	197,386	2,387,614	
Week 20	201,024	NA	197,386	2,412,290	
Week 21	203,829	NA	197,386	2,445,954	
Week 22	205,474	NA	197,386	2,465,689	
Week 23	205,581	NA	197,386	2,466,969	
Week 24	206,751	NA	197,386	2,481,013	
Week 25	202,972	NA	197,386	2,435,666	
Week 26	203,408	NA	197,386	2,440,901	
Week 27	197,405	NA	197,386	2,368,859	
Week 28	193,532	NA	197,386	2,322,386	
Week 29	190,077	NA	197,386	2,280,922	
Week 30	188,480	NA	197,386	2,261,765	
Week 31	191,038	NA	197,386	2,292,460	
Week 32	191,922	NA	197,386	2,303,068	
Week 33	192,016	NA	197,386	2,304,196	
Week 34	197,512	NA	197,386	2,370,142	
Week 35	202,168	NA	197,386	2,426,020	
Week 36	206,196	NA	197,386	2,474,356	
Week 37	206,881	NA	197,386	2,482,574	
Week 38	206,349	NA	197,386	2,476,182	
Week 39	205,226	NA	197,386	2,462,711	
Week 40	204,563	NA	197,386	2,454,751	
Week 41	203,200	NA	197,386	2,438,399	
Week 42	204,565	NA	197,386	2,454,784	
Week 43	201,388	NA	197,386	2,416,655	
Week 44	200,746	NA	197,386	2,408,957	
Week 45	201,121	NA	197,386	2,413,454	
Week 46	200,859	NA	197,386	2,410,310	
Week 47	201,502	NA	197,386	2,418,023	
Week 48	202,327	NA	197,386	2,427,924	
Week 49	202,391	NA	197,386	2,428,696	
Week 50	201,678	NA	197,386	2,420,132	
Week 51	200,813	NA	197,386	2,409,752	
Week 52	202,700	NA	197,386	2,432,395	
Total	10,318,422	0	10,264,072	123,821,067	0

Week 0	2019 Allocation	123,168,864	(Specialty subtracted)
	Target YTD	0	
	Planned YTD	0	
	Actual YTD	0	#DIV/0! actual to planned
	Planned Remaining	123,821,067	
		123,821,067	100.53%
	Offlines YTD	0	(1 chick : 1 egg ratio)
	Offlines Projected	1,000,000	(balance of year - 1M projected total)
		124,821,067	101.34%
	Over/(under)produced	1,652,204	
	2018 CHEP Allocation	123,644,468	100.95%

2020
Grand Total

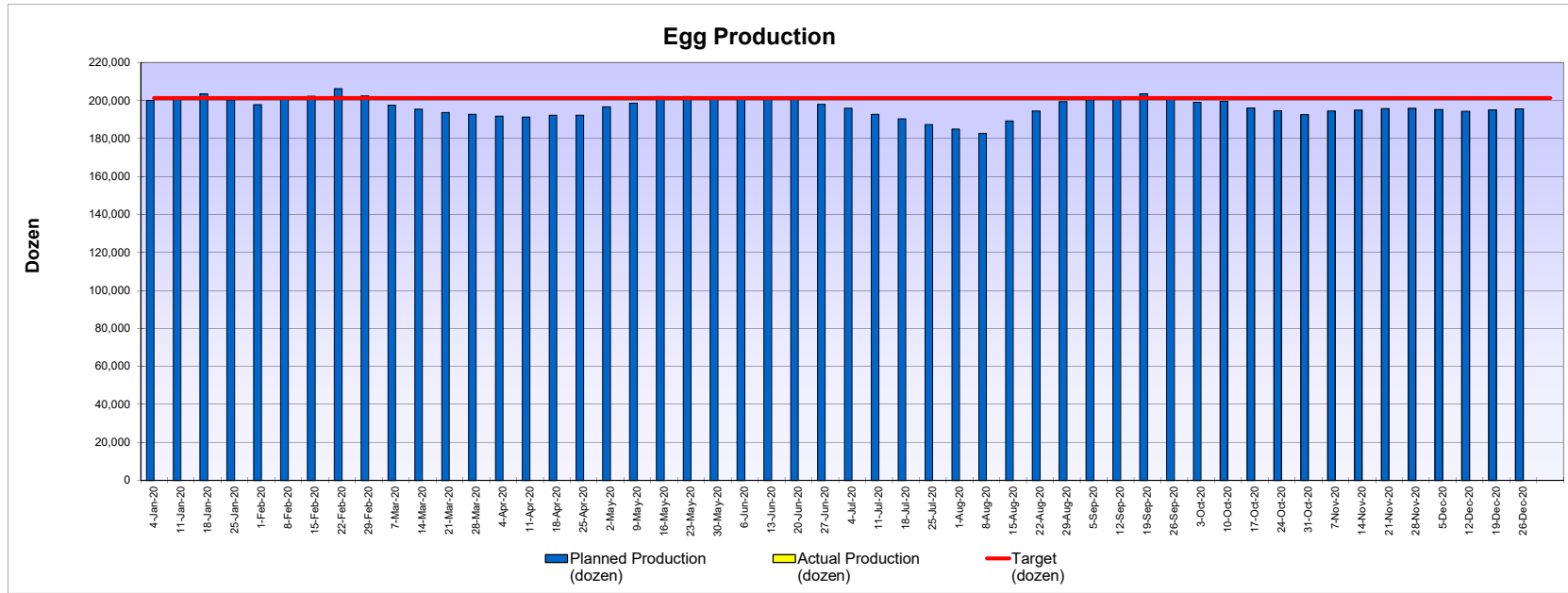
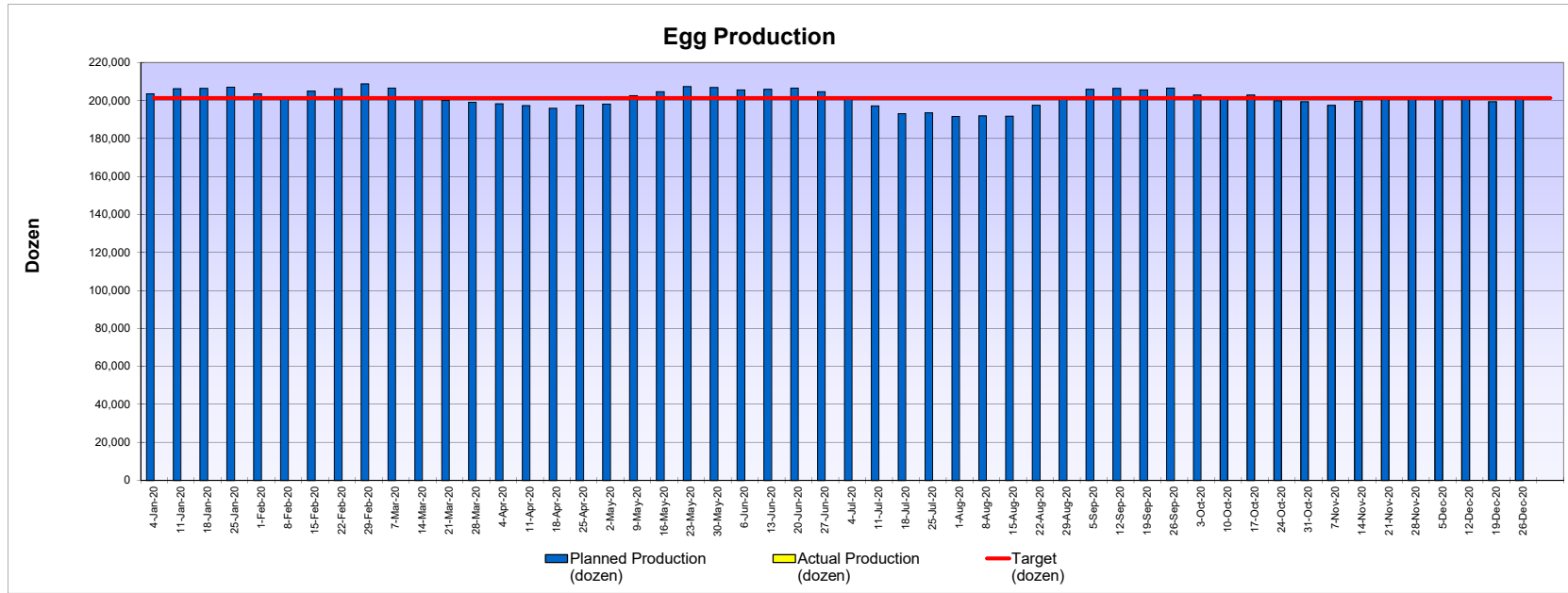


Chart Data Table:	
Year	2020
Hatchery	Grand Total

Week	Week Ending	Planned Production (dozen)	Actual Production (dozen)	Target (dozen)	Planned Production (eggs)	Actual Production (eggs)
Week 1	4-Jan-20	200,073	NA	201,334	2,400,872	
Week 2	11-Jan-20	201,111	NA	201,334	2,413,336	
Week 3	18-Jan-20	203,534	NA	201,334	2,442,404	
Week 4	25-Jan-20	200,360	NA	201,334	2,404,316	
Week 5	1-Feb-20	197,778	NA	201,334	2,373,335	
Week 6	8-Feb-20	200,710	NA	201,334	2,408,521	
Week 7	15-Feb-20	202,226	NA	201,334	2,426,713	
Week 8	22-Feb-20	206,240	NA	201,334	2,474,881	
Week 9	29-Feb-20	202,380	NA	201,334	2,428,559	
Week 10	7-Mar-20	197,448	NA	201,334	2,369,373	
Week 11	14-Mar-20	195,407	NA	201,334	2,344,883	
Week 12	21-Mar-20	193,633	NA	201,334	2,323,592	
Week 13	28-Mar-20	192,794	NA	201,334	2,313,528	
Week 14	4-Apr-20	191,829	NA	201,334	2,301,942	
Week 15	11-Apr-20	191,266	NA	201,334	2,295,187	
Week 16	18-Apr-20	192,245	NA	201,334	2,306,941	
Week 17	25-Apr-20	192,241	NA	201,334	2,306,897	
Week 18	2-May-20	196,669	NA	201,334	2,360,023	
Week 19	9-May-20	198,584	NA	201,334	2,383,007	
Week 20	16-May-20	202,077	NA	201,334	2,424,929	
Week 21	23-May-20	202,121	NA	201,334	2,425,447	
Week 22	30-May-20	201,483	NA	201,334	2,417,799	
Week 23	6-Jun-20	201,045	NA	201,334	2,412,535	
Week 24	13-Jun-20	201,713	NA	201,334	2,420,552	
Week 25	20-Jun-20	201,471	NA	201,334	2,417,657	
Week 26	27-Jun-20	197,910	NA	201,334	2,374,916	
Week 27	4-Jul-20	195,932	NA	201,334	2,351,185	
Week 28	11-Jul-20	192,753	NA	201,334	2,313,033	
Week 29	18-Jul-20	190,283	NA	201,334	2,283,399	
Week 30	25-Jul-20	187,400	NA	201,334	2,248,806	
Week 31	1-Aug-20	184,982	NA	201,334	2,219,782	
Week 32	8-Aug-20	182,713	NA	201,334	2,192,560	
Week 33	15-Aug-20	189,312	NA	201,334	2,271,748	
Week 34	22-Aug-20	194,465	NA	201,334	2,333,581	
Week 35	29-Aug-20	199,414	NA	201,334	2,392,967	
Week 36	5-Sep-20	200,336	NA	201,334	2,404,037	
Week 37	12-Sep-20	201,319	NA	201,334	2,415,832	
Week 38	19-Sep-20	203,468	NA	201,334	2,441,615	
Week 39	26-Sep-20	200,493	NA	201,334	2,405,920	
Week 40	3-Oct-20	199,127	NA	201,334	2,389,522	
Week 41	10-Oct-20	199,529	NA	201,334	2,394,344	
Week 42	17-Oct-20	196,120	NA	201,334	2,353,444	
Week 43	24-Oct-20	194,718	NA	201,334	2,336,616	
Week 44	31-Oct-20	192,541	NA	201,334	2,310,488	
Week 45	7-Nov-20	194,433	NA	201,334	2,333,198	
Week 46	14-Nov-20	194,970	NA	201,334	2,339,644	
Week 47	21-Nov-20	195,727	NA	201,334	2,348,725	
Week 48	28-Nov-20	195,914	NA	201,334	2,350,970	
Week 49	5-Dec-20	195,331	NA	201,334	2,343,968	
Week 50	12-Dec-20	194,403	NA	201,334	2,332,840	
Week 51	19-Dec-20	195,085	NA	201,334	2,341,017	
Week 52	26-Dec-20	195,592	NA	201,334	2,347,108	
Total		10,230,708	0	10,469,353	122,768,495	0

Week 0	2020 Allocation	125,632,241	(Specialty subtracted)
	Target YTD	0	
	Planned YTD	0	
	Actual YTD	0	#DIV/0! actual to planned
	Planned Remaining	122,768,495	
		122,768,495	97.72%
	Offlines YTD	0	(1 chick : 1 egg ratio)
	Offlines Projected	1,000,000	(balance of year - 1M projected total)
		123,768,495	98.52%
	Over/(under)produced	(1,863,745)	
	2018 CHEP Allocation	123,644,468	100.10%

2020
Grand Total



2020
Grand Total

Week	Planned Production (dozen)	Actual Production (dozen)	Target (dozen)	Planned Production (eggs)	Actual Production (eggs)
Week 1	203,524	NA	201,334	2,442,290	
Week 2	206,190	NA	201,334	2,474,284	
Week 3	206,332	NA	201,334	2,475,985	
Week 4	206,955	NA	201,334	2,483,463	
Week 5	203,537	NA	201,334	2,442,443	
Week 6	200,710	NA	201,334	2,408,521	
Week 7	204,998	NA	201,334	2,459,971	
Week 8	206,240	NA	201,334	2,474,881	
Week 9	208,733	NA	201,334	2,504,799	
Week 10	206,489	NA	201,334	2,477,864	
Week 11	201,515	NA	201,334	2,418,180	
Week 12	200,068	NA	201,334	2,400,812	
Week 13	199,141	NA	201,334	2,389,697	
Week 14	198,292	NA	201,334	2,379,501	
Week 15	197,266	NA	201,334	2,367,193	
Week 16	195,935	NA	201,334	2,351,224	
Week 17	197,521	NA	201,334	2,370,253	
Week 18	198,175	NA	201,334	2,378,105	
Week 19	202,533	NA	201,334	2,430,400	
Week 20	204,726	NA	201,334	2,456,716	
Week 21	207,394	NA	201,334	2,488,733	
Week 22	206,888	NA	201,334	2,482,657	
Week 23	205,597	NA	201,334	2,467,165	
Week 24	205,879	NA	201,334	2,470,547	
Week 25	206,549	NA	201,334	2,478,585	
Week 26	204,723	NA	201,334	2,456,677	
Week 27	201,747	NA	201,334	2,420,962	
Week 28	197,106	NA	201,334	2,365,271	
Week 29	193,082	NA	201,334	2,316,979	
Week 30	193,476	NA	201,334	2,321,715	
Week 31	191,656	NA	201,334	2,299,869	
Week 32	191,869	NA	201,334	2,302,427	
Week 33	191,761	NA	201,334	2,301,131	
Week 34	197,425	NA	201,334	2,369,099	
Week 35	202,000	NA	201,334	2,423,995	
Week 36	205,996	NA	201,334	2,471,946	
Week 37	206,399	NA	201,334	2,476,789	
Week 38	205,593	NA	201,334	2,467,111	
Week 39	206,552	NA	201,334	2,478,622	
Week 40	202,860	NA	201,334	2,434,321	
Week 41	201,433	NA	201,334	2,417,191	
Week 42	202,844	NA	201,334	2,434,125	
Week 43	199,951	NA	201,334	2,399,410	
Week 44	199,367	NA	201,334	2,392,405	
Week 45	197,527	NA	201,334	2,370,330	
Week 46	199,741	NA	201,334	2,396,890	
Week 47	200,536	NA	201,334	2,406,428	
Week 48	201,346	NA	201,334	2,416,151	
Week 49	201,368	NA	201,334	2,416,414	
Week 50	200,505	NA	201,334	2,406,056	
Week 51	199,444	NA	201,334	2,393,325	
Week 52	201,235	NA	201,334	2,414,818	
Total	10,478,727	0	10,469,353	125,744,725	0

Week 0	2020 Allocation	125,632,241	(Specialty subtracted)
	Target YTD	0	
	Planned YTD	0	
	Actual YTD	0	#DIV/0! actual to planned
	Planned Remaining	125,744,725	
		125,744,725	100.09%
	Offlines YTD	0	(1 chick : 1 egg ratio)
	Offlines Projected	1,000,000	(balance of year - 1M projected total)
		126,744,725	100.89%
	Over/(under)produced	1,112,485	
	2018 CHEP Allocation	123,644,468	102.51%

2019 Final Allocations / Allocations finales 2019

Prepared July 22, 2019 / Préparées le 22 Juillet 2019

Province	Estimated Chicken Production <i>Production de poulet estimée</i>	Previous 52-week data / <i>Données des 52 semaines précédentes</i>					Meat to Egg Ratio <i>Indice de chair à l'oeuf</i>	Total Egg Requirements <i>Besoins totaux en oeufs</i>	Imports ¹ <i>Importations¹</i>	Credits/Crédits		
		Chicken Production <i>Production de poulet</i>	Eggs Set <i>Oeufs mis en incubation</i>	Net Int'l Chick Movement <i>Import. nettes de poussins</i>	Net IPM Chick Movement <i>Arrivages nettes de poussins IPM</i>	Net Eggs Set <i>Oeufs mis en incubation net</i>				Chicks Shipped to unregulated area <i>Poussins expédiés à la zone non-règlementée</i>	Provincial Allocations ² <i>Allocations provinciales²</i>	
		kg evis. / kg évisc.		Broiler hatching eggs / <i>Oeufs d'incubation</i>						kg	Broiler hatching eggs / <i>Oeufs d'incubation</i>	
		to/au 7/6/2019	to/au 5/4/2019	to/au 5/25/2019						to/au 5/25/2019		
B.C./C.-B.	185,227,585	185,398,055	143,858,924	4,712,071	-131,898	148,439,096	1.2490	148,302,610	26,420,835	0	122,453,465	
Alberta	127,524,623	124,727,270	99,961,475	0	1,336,788	101,298,263	1.2313	103,570,156	18,445,873	0	85,517,878	
Saskatchewan	47,212,811	46,261,804	38,694,676	1,573,129	-1,087,170	39,180,635	1.1807	39,986,074	7,115,291	0	33,016,502	
Manitoba	53,047,736	52,349,410	44,579,281	196,969	-132,005	44,644,245	1.1726	45,239,787	8,049,022	0	37,354,492	
Ontario	438,753,875	432,508,053	281,000,041	10,617,271	15,126,317	306,743,629	1.4100	311,173,295	55,591,684	0	256,935,790	
Québec	346,710,518	341,809,848	259,571,499	7,810,556	-19,237,777	248,144,278	1.3775	251,702,025	44,941,757	1,406,583	209,236,945	
N.S. / N.-É.	42,282,963	42,244,404	24,881,951	0	7,295,746	32,177,697	1.3128	32,207,068	5,744,195	-7,125	26,586,251	
NB/PEI/NL / N-B/IPE/T-N	55,239,887	54,292,702	45,165,742	0	-3,170,001	41,995,741	1.2928	42,728,394	7,618,053	-1,399,457	33,881,378	
CANADA	1,296,000,000	1,279,591,546	937,713,589	24,909,996	0	962,623,585	1.3293	974,909,410	173,926,710	0	804,982,700	

- Note / À noter:**
- The import requirement for a given year consists of the addition of 17.43% of the provincial total egg requirements and the provincial market share of the CPTPP volume. *La quantité correspondant aux obligations d'importation pour une année donnée est égale à l'addition de 17.43% des besoins totaux en oeufs de la province et de la part provinciale de la quantité découlant de l'APTGP.*
 - In any production year when it is expected that no broiler hatching eggs will be shipped to Canada pursuant to Canada's commitments under the CPTPP, a credit for each province's share of the CPTPP volume is added to provincial allocations. *Chaque année de production où il est prévu que aucun œuf d'incubation de poulet à chair ne sera livré au Canada dans le cadre des engagements du Canada dans l'APTGP, un crédit correspondant à la part provinciale de la quantité découlant de l'APTGP est ajouté à l'allocation provinciale*

	Market Share (Chicken)*	Import Requirement / Obligations d'Importation	
	<i>Part du marché (poulet)*</i>	CPTPP / APTGP	WTO/NAFTA OMC/ALENA
B.C. / C.-B.	14.29%	571,690	25,849,145
Alberta	9.84%	393,595	18,052,278
Sask.	3.64%	145,719	6,969,573
Manitoba	4.09%	163,728	7,885,295
Ontario	33.85%	1,354,179	54,237,505
Québec	26.75%	1,070,094	43,871,663
N.S. / N.-É.	3.26%	130,503	5,613,692
NB,PEI,NL / N-B,IPE,T-N	4.26%	170,493	7,447,559
CANADA	100.00%		